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## LIFE OUT OF DEATH.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

"Thou shalt not kill," is God's command,  
By the heart's hate or brutal hand.  
Thy brother's blood, in anger shed,  
Condemns thy spirit to the dead.  
Yet new life to the soul is brought  
Whene'er we slay an evil thought.

## COST OF MEN FOR THE NAVY.

*It costs \$660 to enlist a seaman in the United States Navy.* For full three years' service he receives \$576, or \$84 less for three years' work than it costs to get him in.

The law allows 7500 men to the navy. These men are enlisted for three years. It is fair to assume that one-third of this number are recruited each year. That would be 2500 a year. The fact is, though, that fewer than 2500 are enlisted annually, because they cannot be had. It is a simple process to divide 2500 men into the number of dollars that the recruiting service of the navy cost per annum. Last year is a good one to figure on.

Here are the figures. They are taken from the last official report of Mr. Stewart, the Paymaster General of the Navy, who is headquarters for all such information.

There are eleven ships engaged exclusively in the recruiting and apprentice service, with one more on the great lakes which serves partly as a cruiser and partly as a receiving ship for recruits; but no account will be taken here of this vessel. The cost of the maintaining of these ships for the fiscal year 1890 was as follows:

Ship.	Location.	Cost.
Dale . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	\$82,970
Franklin . . . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	132,338
Independence . . . . .	Mare Island . . . . .	152,245
Minnesota . . . . .	New York . . . . .	129,404
New Hampshire . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	227,553
St. Louis . . . . .	League Island . . . . .	77,423
Vermont . . . . .	Brooklyn . . . . .	330,108
Wabash . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	160,137
Jamestown . . . . .	Cruiser . . . . .	120,764
Portsmouth . . . . .	Cruiser . . . . .	118,066

Total . . . . . \$1,531,008

—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

## LICENSING LUST.

Mr. Frederick Sessions, of Gloucester, England, who lately visited India, writes, in the *Christian Worker*, that a "parliamentary vote is only the beginning of the end, and not the end itself, is shown by the result of the vote against the licensing of lust in India. It was ordered to be discontinued by the House of Commons' vote, but when I was in India the whole system was in full blast. The only difference was in the fact that the cash payments no longer passed through the government accounts. But the harlots were there around the military cantonments, the doctors still plied their filthy trade, and soldiers were 'protected' in their vices just as before. Harlotry is not going to be stamped out by a mere vote of a few hundreds of M. P.'s and we must not deceive ourselves into thinking it is."

The Editor preached to a good congregation at a Union meeting in his native town of Leeds, Me., Sunday, Aug. 2, and attended a neighborhood meeting.

## COCHISE, THE APACHE CHIEF, AND PEACE.

L. E. DUDLEY.

General O. O. Howard was selected by President Grant to take the Indian affairs of our southwestern frontier under his personal supervision, and through his fortitude and untiring zeal he was enabled to do what all the troops on duty in that region had failed to accomplish. With one man for a guide, General Howard, at the peril of his life, penetrated to Cochise camp, and succeeded in making a treaty with the old warrior, which was never broken while he lived, nor by his people, until it had first been broken by an agent of the Government.

The writer first visited that section of the country a few months after General Howard had completed his negotiations, and found the people, almost without exception, bitterly hostile toward the one-armed general for having made peace with their terrible foe. The universal desire was to have a war of extermination declared, and no one believed that Cochise would keep the peace that he had made. But the sequel proved that General Howard was right; and when, two years later, the writer was sent to remove these Indians, he found the citizens almost universally opposed to such an attempt. All agreed that Cochise had been faithful to his word, and that no depredations had been committed on our side of the border.

The reservation set apart for Cochise, by General Howard, embraced the Chiricahua and Dragoon Mountains, with the valley forty miles wide lying between, from Apache Pass southward to the Mexican line, the reservation being about forty miles wide and sixty long. *If the same understanding which General Howard secured with Cochise had been reached twenty years earlier, more than a thousand human lives and millions of dollars' worth of property might have been saved.*

To the last, Cochise entertained the greatest love and affection for General Howard. He spoke of him as a soldier who dared leave his troops behind and come and visit him alone, when to do so might have caused his death. He regarded him as the personification of truth and fair dealing. The introduction which put the writer upon the best possible terms with Cochise was a *carte de visite* of General Howard and himself, taken together, and no better recommendation could have been found. Cochise kissed the picture of General Howard, and continued to look upon the representation of the beloved features, as long as he retained consciousness.

There exists in the South of France, especially in the two departments of Gard and Herault, near the lower Rhone, a religious body called the White Church, or the Hinschists, so named from Madam Hinsche, the founder of the sect. Its members absolutely refuse to bear arms. The military authorities have hitherto allowed such of them as have been drawn for the Conscription to serve as attendants in the army hospitals, or in similar occupations. But, inasmuch as the number of Hinschists is increasing, it is very doubtful whether this consideration will any longer be extended to them.

The humble, meek, merciful, just, pious and devout souls are everywhere of one religion, and when death has taken off the mask they will know one another, though the diverse liveries they wear here make them strangers.  
—*Wm. Penn.*